The relatively high figures for 1922 to 1925 were probably due to many Jews, baptized in 1919, returning to Judaism. The net loss of Hungarian Jewry in 1919-1929 amounts to approximately 10,700 persons, or a yearly average of 2 per thousand.

In Germany the average number of Jews converted each year to Protestantism was—

1880 to 1910 . . .	412
1911 to 1921 . . .	415
1922 to 1925 . . .	302

The decrease of conversions to Protestantism does not necessarily mean a decrease of secessions from Judaism. The report of the Berlin Jewish community for 1925 shows a loss by secession of 178 persons; but as only 48 of them adopted Protestantism, while 7 Protestants became Jews, the net loss through conversions to Protestantism hardly amounted to one-fourth of the total (41 in 178), the remainder joining no religious community (Roman Catholic baptisms of Jews were numerically unimportant). If this proportion is used as basis for the whole of Germany, during the four years 1922 to 1925 the annual loss of Jewry by secessions amounted not to 302_3 but to 1311, *i.e.* to 2*3 per thousand.

"Undenominationalism" has become common among the Jews since it has begun to spread among the Christians, and since an "undenominational" is no longer regarded as an

outcast, an eccentric, or a disguised Jew. In 1925 in Germany the number of persons who belonged to no religious community but to some kind of ethical union amounted to 243,377; of persons belonging neither to a religious community nor to an ethical union, to 1,140,957. Thus the undenominationals have come to form a not inconsiderable fraction (2-48 per cent) of the German population, and have lost their eccentric character. The Jews prefer to become •undenominational because this step does not entail baptism